

GERMANS PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR SMALL GAINS ON FRENCH

Allies Break Up Five Divisions of the Enemy

Comparatively slow progress, attended by losses described as enormous, is being made by the Germans in their latest effort to break the allied front in France. The advance against the line from Noyon to the eastern suburbs of Montdidier, coming quickly after the force of the offensive on the Aisne had been spent, has encountered stern resistance and it is only over a comparatively short section of the line that the enemy has made appreciable gains. The deepest penetration reported so far is approximately 2 3/4 miles.

It has been believed since the drive toward Amiens stopped that General Foch had the greater bulk of his reserves in or near the area that is now being attacked. Not only these reserves a great handicap but there are natural obstacles which mitigate against the success of the German assault. The high hills which are the scene of heavy fighting, are but outposts of the positions which are prepared along the Oise river.

The present assault on the line east of Montdidier may be considered as a complement of the offensive along the Aisne and when the map is studied it will be seen that the pincer-system followed by Mackensen in Russia, Serbia and Rumania is again at work. If the thrust just west of Noyon succeeds in gaining extensive ground it will approach the line from Soissons to Chateau Thierry and positions taken up by the allies there will be forced.

On the other hand, if the drive gains ground further west it will outflank the positions held by the French and Americans at Montdidier and compel their re-adjustment, with the resultant uncovering of Amiens.

The wings, however, seem to be holding firmly and the only gain so far made have been in almost the center of the line, where they are least harmful to the security of the fronts on either side of the new battle area.

According to advices from the front the Germans have thrown more than 200,000 men against the line which measures a little over twenty miles in length. This does not equal the numbers hurled against the British, before the battle of the Somme, but it is such a concentration of men to the mile as was used at the inception of the German offensive in Flanders in April but it is a menacing force to which may be added at any time the full weight of the German reserves which are believed to be massed somewhere rear.

American and French troops counter-attacking northwest of Chateau Thierry repulsed German attacks last night and made new progress.

An attempt to assault the new British positions at Aveluy wood north of Albert, was repulsed while a British rail near Bethune, northwest of Lens, was successful.

PARIS, June 10.—The new German attack on the front between Montdidier and Noyon continued last night with undiminished violence, the British war office reports. On the French left wing furious German attacks made time after time, were broken by the French fire.

In the center the enemy, bringing up reinforcements, made further progress, reaching the southern part of Cuvilly wood and Rezon-sur-Matz.

French and American troops, continuing their attacks in the region of Bruzere on the Marne front, gained more ground and took prisoners.

On the French right wing along the front of the new attack bitter fighting continues. The French took more than 500 prisoners in various engagements. Prisoners report unanimously that the losses of the Germans thus far in the battle which began yesterday morning have been extremely heavy.

Germans Attack British.

LONDON, June 10.—German troops last night attacked a British post in Aveluy wood, to the north of Albert, the war office announced today. The enemy was repulsed.

"We carried out a successful raid yesterday on a German post in the sector northwest of Bethune.

"A hostile attack during the evening upon one of our posts in Aveluy wood was repulsed."

Long-Range Guns Busy.

PARIS, June 10.—The long-range bombardment of the Paris district continued today.

Morning Review of War Situation.

Resuming the offensive on a twenty-two line front from south of Montdidier to the Oise, south of Noyon, the Germans have made gains in the center but are being held in check by the French on the wings. Heavy fighting continues all along the front.

Allied commanders had anticipated that the enemy would attack on this sector with the hope, probably of pushing in back and connecting up the salients which ended near Montdidier and Noyon. French opinion is that the first day was satisfactory. The French reserves on this sector are still intact.

In the center the German attacking

NIGHT NEWS SUMMARY.

A PACIFIC PORT.—Japanese freight Aikoku Maru, first Japanese vessel taken by United States shipping board, struck on reef in fog but floated at high tide badly damaged.

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—American steamer Pinar del Rio was sunk by German submarine seventy miles off Maryland Saturday morning by torpedo.

LONDON.—Secretary Daniels cabled that American naval forces in Europe are not being weakened as result of U-boat activity in American waters and troops will continue to go abroad.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Two whalers arrived reporting they had been held up by U-boats off Cape Hatteras and captain of one ships said German commander allowed him to proceed when he was told the loss of his ship would ruin him. His cargo of \$30,000 worth of sperm oil was unharmful. U-boat left other whaler to go after and sink steamer.

NORFOLK, Va.—Reported that two American destroyers have been seen with what is believed to be a submarine in tow off Virginia coast.

PREMIER SUMS UP DAY'S FIGHT

Perfectly Satisfactory Result for the French Forces Is Clemenceau Statement. RESERVES NOT CALLED

Five Divisions Put Out of Commission and Heavy Casualties Inflicted.

PARIS, June 10.—"It was a perfectly satisfactory day," said Premier Clemenceau last night. In these words the French leader accurately summed up the prevailing impression.

Latest advices from the battle front show that on the whole the enemy clearly suffered a check in the day's operations. The enemy gained a slight advantage in the center on a front of three and three-quarters miles, about a fourth of the entire line of attack.

On the wings he was stopped with such losses that five divisions have been put out of commission, or about one-third of the divisions identified up to present as having taken part in the attack.

This was done without the French reserves being called on.

The Germans had to bring up their troops at the last moment in order to avoid giving alarm to the allies. As the columns arrived they were compelled to deploy from the column of march into the line of attack. This operation, which takes some hours, exposes the men to an unpleasant artillery fire unless the element of surprise is preserved.

Germans a Splendid Target.

The German attacking troops coming out to envelop the heights of Bocages and Riquebourg, dominating the Matz valley, offered a splendid target for the French guns. The enemy had to throw in division after division before he was able to drive his way forward to Rezon-sur-Matz and Marreuil along the Rheims road which was swept by French fire.

Rezon-sur-Matz is a central position from which the enemy can direct attacks southward to Estres St. Denis or southeast to Compiègne. He is being strongly counter-attacked, however, and will be only able to develop his advance at heavy cost if at all.

Henry Bidou, military critic, says: "Let us be wary at the beginning of an important offensive of forming judgments, but without prejudging the future, it is difficult not to be satisfied with the first day."

The feeling which fairly represents the general sentiment, is expressed by L'Ouvrier in the caption: "This time we have not been 'surprised,' but perhaps the boches will be."

NO U-BOAT BASE FOUND BY NAVY

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Survey of the entire Atlantic coast from the Mexican line to Halifax has failed to bring to light evidence that German submarines have employed a shore base or have had touch with the shores at any point, Secretary Daniels said today. This was taken as an official denial of reports that strange signals had been seen at night from remote sections of the coast.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, inspector of naval districts, has made a report on steps taken to protect coastal shipping and locate the raiding forces.

After a conference with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of operations, it was said the department still is unwilling to express an opinion as to the number of submarines operating in American waters.

HERALD EDITOR TO HEAD NEWS BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Lee Leigh Reilly, former managing editor of the Chicago Herald, today became director of the news division of the committee on public information and will have supervision of the distribution of the company's news announcement. Mr. Reilly succeeds Mr. McConnell, who goes to Central America on a special work for the committee which has to do with developing the flow of American news to that part of the continent.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED

Great Forces Used Between Montdidier and the Oise. REPEATED ASSAULTS

Allies Make Counter-Attacks and Regain Ground

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, June 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Notwithstanding the great forces the Germans threw into the line today when they opened their offensive between Montdidier and the Oise, they did not achieve any considerable advance.

The enemy apparently hoped by weight of numbers to break the line on this sector which he failed to do as during the first half of April when so many severe engagements resulted in the Germans being stopped short. Time after time increasingly dense waves of infantry attempted to pierce the allied defenses. Southwest of Noyon, however, they could not produce any effect on the determined troops holding the front lines. The defenders were as firm as rocks and held the enemy tightly in check.

The Germans were able to make some immediate progress because the allies retired from the advanced posts which constitute the first line westward from Noyon. When the real line of resistance was reached, however, the enemy's advance was checked and some counter-attacks delivered by the allies were successful in regaining ground.

Before the attack the Germans deluged the allies' lines to a depth of at least six miles with poison gas and high explosive shells. The allied guns replied immediately with a fire of terrific intensity in order to hinder the movements of the enemy troops getting ready to advance. When the infantry attack finally came it did not affect such a wide front as the artillery preparation.

In the center of the attacking front where the allied line was weakest the Germans made cost them dearly. The allied left flank held just as solidly as the right and the German advance was limited to the occupation of a few trenches without affecting the strength of the positions.

Evidently the Germans hurled all the forces available in the front line into the combat with the hope of obtaining an immediate success before the allies could take proper measures, but they found before them a much more vigorous defense than they expected.

Attack Directed at Compiègne.

The new German attack is directed immediately against Compiègne as a part of the campaign against Paris, according to virtually unanimous newspaper comment here.

In the opinion of some commentators in the morning newspapers, the section attacked is a vital one because of the various detached heights which lie across the head of the valley of the Oise and its great railway and road to Paris. Any important gain in this direction, it is remarked, would bring the enemy out in the level country toward St. Just and Clermont and enable him to avoid a frontal attack on the forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets, which are of great value to the allies for defensive purposes. Such a gain, it is held, would probably compel a readjustment of the allied front between the Oise and the Marne.

Another object of the new move is assumed to be an attempt to outflank the French line in the Soissons sector.

Putting Up Splendid Fight.

LONDON, June 10.—The French troops appear to be putting up a splendid resistance to the Germans on the Noyon sector especially on the two fronts of the attacking front where the

Austria Rushing Troops

Trains Worked to Capacity Day and Night.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Railroads behind the Austrian lines in northern Italy are being rushed to their capacity night and day in bringing troops to the front, distributing them to different sectors and moving heavy guns and large quantities of munitions to positions near the battle line. A special system of drills to improve the physical condition of the Austrian soldiers and in training them for assaulting positions has also been put into effect.

The Austrians in the mountain district are under the direct command of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzen-dorf, Field Marshal Boroewitz, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces on the Italian front is located in the Piave river district. It is he who last year promised to deliver Venice to his emperor and initiated air raids upon churches and monuments in that city until the Italian aerial pilots destroyed the effectiveness of the Austrian raiders.

It is now known that the enemy is making strenuous efforts to prevent deserters from reaching the Italian lines, carrying information of troop dispositions. Heavy rewards have been offered for the shooting of deserters.

Behind the Italian lines the aspect of the country is peaceful. Children are seen fishing in the canals and streams or playing upon the great highways leading up to the front.

MITTEL EUROPA PLAN EXPLAINED

Germany and Austria-Hungary Unite and Customs and Frontiers to Disappear.

AMSTERDAM, June 10.—Permanent economic and military union between Germany and Austria-Hungary "with the gradual disappearance of customs duties and frontiers," is proposed by Friedrich von Payer, imperial vice-chancellor of Germany, in a statement published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and quoted in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Included in this scheme of affairs Mittel Europa under domination of the central powers are Russia, Poland, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The vice-chancellor points out that with this union once effected the peace of Europe would be in the hands of the Teutonic allies, the settlement of vexing problems arising from the war would be made more easy and the solution of internal questions would also be facilitated.

BLACK SMALLPOX RAGES AT KRUPPS

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to the Times from The Hague quotes a neutral who has arrived there from Germany as stating that an epidemic of black smallpox is raging among the workmen of the Krupp plant at Essen with four or five fatal cases occurring daily. Vaccination of everyone is being compelled.

The outbreak, the dispatch adds, is attributed to underfeeding and unsanitary conditions.

heaviest fighting continues. The Germans have made some progress in the center where they claim the capture of the heights of Gurly while the French admit the loss of the villages of Rezon-sur-Matz and Marreuil.

It was generally expected that the German attack would come between Noyon and Montdidier thus seemingly resuming the direct thrust for Paris.

Simultaneously with the bombardment of the Noyon sector, the British front was subjected to a heavy fire, including gas shells which seemed to herald another attack. According to the latest accounts, no infantry attempt developed against the British lines.

LANSING REVIEWS THE WAR

Prussianism Cannot Be Compromised With by Nations.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 10.—"Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations cannot be brought into harmony, compromise cannot be considered," Robert Lansing, secretary of state, declared here today in an address as honorary chancellor of Union College 1918. Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of America's foreign office were cited to prove his point because, he asserted, "Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas of the attitude which made Prussianism possible."

"It is a fact not generally known," said Secretary Lansing, "that within six weeks after the imperial government had, in the case of the Sussex, given this government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter upon the high seas, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin foreign office to advise him in ample time before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American ports to destroy their machinery, because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would, in all probability, bring the United States into the war."

Bernstorff Knew His Government.

"How well the ambassador knew the character of his government and how perfectly frank he was. He asked for the information without apology or in direction. The very bluntness of his message shows he was sure his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time and that, when an increase of Germany's submarine fleet warranted, the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction. What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his government!"

Entire Lack of Confidence.

"In view of this spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astounded that the Berlin foreign office never permitted a promise or a treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of German foreign policy was approved by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural if not a praiseworthy method of dealing with other governments."

Germany Desired War.

The causes of the war, Mr. Lansing said, were simply the German desire for world domination.

"That was and is the central thought of Prussianism," he said. "It excited the cupidity of the governing and wealthy classes of the empire; it dazzled with its anticipated glories and by its promise of a boasted racial superiority the German millions who were to be the instrument of achievement."

"With a devotion and zeal worthy of better cause, they turned their energy into those channels which would aid the ruling class."

Must Go on With War.

"We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery. We may in this great conflict go down into the valley of shadows because our foe is powerful and inured to war. We must be prepared to meet reverse, but we must, with American spirit, rise above them with courage and hearts; we must go forward until this war is won."

HEAVY BLOW TO COME

Washington Officials Forecast Mass Attacks Later Planned.

The same object was sought in the pressure toward Compiègne and Soissons and from Chateau Thierry. The Villers-Cotterets wood blocked the success of the movement and the Germans are now trying to take the defenders of the wood in the rear. If they succeed it is regarded that the line they seek to establish would give them a straight front from the region of Montdidier to some point in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry.

There is little doubt that a heavy reserve is maintained by General Foch at some place within the triangle formed by the new sector of attack, Soissons and Chateau Thierry. Compiègne is in this triangle and is the distribution center probably for the allied and American forces holding the bulge in the battle line that still separates the Picardy and Aisne theaters of action. The new thrust apparently is aimed at Compiègne and, if brought under heavy gunfire, the security of the defending lines north and east of that place might be menaced.

U. S. CAPTIVES ARE RETURNED

LONDON, June 10.—How the captives of three American soldiers on the sector northwest of Chateau Thierry unwittingly led them back into the allied lines owing to the tangled conditions of the fighting front there, is told by the correspondent of the Times with the American army in France.

Corporal Sidney W. Rogers and Privates Raymond Howard and Frank P. Ridgeway were captured at Hill 204, two Germans star, "it with them to the rear, but became confused and walked straight into the French lines and themselves were taken prisoner.

The Americans reported that German officers had questioned them closely as to when and where they had landed in Europe, where they were trained and the identity of their units. The Americans refused to answer any of the questions. The Germans served the Americans with a nauseating compound of flour and water as food.

MEETING IS HELD SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Members of Christian Endeavor societies of Ogden and Salt Lake, as well as many others from other societies, met yesterday afternoon at the First Christian church to outline plans for the coming year. Representatives were at the meeting from the Young People's Union of the Methodist church and the Epworth League of the Baptist church.

On the program as speakers were Miss King, who spoke on "C. E. Boosters," Miss Kelly who spoke on "The Junior C. E.," and Miss Flandro who spoke on "The Intermediate C. E." All the speakers named were from Salt Lake. Rev. Chester A. Snyder of the First Christian church of Salt Lake presided.